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SR Committeeman Letter No. 600  
(To States of Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas Only)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION  
Washington, D. C.

February 9, 1942

1942 GRAIN STORAGE SITUATION

Dear Committeeman:

Grain producers in your State in 1942 will probably be faced with a storage situation much more difficult than was encountered in 1941. Last year's experience is still so fresh in our minds that we can remember the millions of bushels of wheat and other grains that were stored in unsatisfactory storage places or piled on the ground.

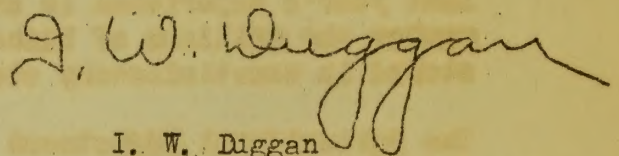
The Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Agricultural Marketing Service are again conducting a grain storage facilities survey similar to the one conducted in 1941. This year's survey is to be made as of February 16. Early in March we should have the reports tabulated to determine as nearly as possible what commercial storage facilities will be available for the 1942 crops. Sometime during the first part of March, we hope to be able to give you some definite information on the storage situation in your particular territory.

Apparently the only relief for the storage situation will come about through the sale of wheat for feed under the recently announced program and through the sale of corn by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The storage thus made available will not, however, be sufficient to take care of the additional needs for storage this year. It appears, therefore, if the 1942 grain crops are to be properly stored, it will be necessary for each individual producer to make arrangements to care for his own crop. It is suggested that they contact the grain dealers in their territory to whom they ordinarily sell their grain crops and determine whether or not it will be possible to move their crops out of the territory in the event they wish to sell. They should also discuss with the local dealers the possibility of securing lumber, roofing, nails, etc. for the repair or construction of additional bin space. In the event dealers are unable to assure delivery of these materials, this fact should be reported to the county committee who will negotiate with the County and State War Boards for delivery of such materials. Our concern is chiefly that the majority of producers will not make arrangements for the storage of their crops early enough. Bins must be repaired or built by the time the crop is ready to harvest. If it is necessary to arrange for materials, even more time will be required.



It is entirely possible that people who have farm storage loans will not be able to empty their bins in time to care for the 1942 crop because of the inability of the Commodity Credit Corporation to get storage space and shipping facilities for handling any grain which may be turned over to them at the maturity date of the 1941 loan. We hope that you will appreciate the seriousness of this situation and do everything in your power to see that the grain producers in your immediate neighborhood take the necessary steps to insure adequate storage facilities for the 1942 crop. With every energy being directed towards the early and successful completion of our war efforts, we cannot afford to take chances on wasting any of the products of our farms through improper or inadequate storage.

It is anticipated that the policy of the Commodity Credit Corporation with regard to storage advances on 1942 farm stored loans will be announced in the very near future.

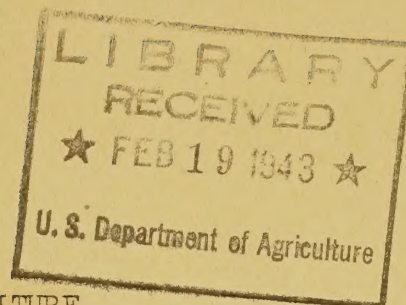


I. W. Duggan  
Director, Southern Division



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no. 601

cop. 1 SR-Committeeman Letter No. 601  
(To Counties in Oklahoma and Texas  
Approved for Farm Storage Loans)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY  
Washington, D. C.

December 11, 1942

FARM STORED GRAIN

Dear Committeeman:

I am suggesting that a copy of the attached letter be sent to each producer in your county who has a farm storage grain loan.

In these days we are reminded forcefully of the value of our Ever-Normal Granary Program. Had it not been for our Ever-Normal Granary of feed grain — our reserves of raw materials ready for use — we could not have acted quickly in providing the needs for high energy foods. With the knowledge that our Ever-Normal Granary is continuing to function under the stress of war, we are able to plan with a higher degree of assurance for the demands that are sure to be made in the months ahead.

Producers having farm storage grain loans are personally interested in guarding against financial loss by reason of their responsibility to maintain the quantity and quality of their grain collateral. The Nation is interested also — to know that every reasonable effort is made to protect our food supplies so that these supplies can make the maximum contribution to the war effort.

Because of the lack of available grain storage facilities this year many thousands of grain producers have obtained their first farm storage grain loan. For many of these producers storage of large quantities of grain on the farm is a new experience. As an Agricultural leader in your community you will have the opportunity to advise producers concerning their storage problems, and to assist them in fulfilling their responsibility.

Due to our war-time need for conserving rubber and because of the inability to obtain personnel in many areas I realize that it is becoming increasingly difficult to carry on the work of reinspecting farm stored grain. However, I do not think that we can, for an instant, relax in our efforts to assist, wherever it is possible for us to do so, in the preservation of our grain supplies. Community committeemen should follow closely the condition of their own farm stored grain and that of their neighbors, although it is the primary responsibility of individual producers to keep their grain in good condition. If this responsibility is assumed it is believed that the period of time between general reinspections of farm stored grain can be lengthened and it is possible that such reinspections can be eliminated altogether.

Attachment

C. D. Walker  
Acting Director  
Southern Division



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSIONER OF THE  
BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY

FOR THE YEAR 1900

THE BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, HAS THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING REPORTS:

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOR THE YEAR 1900. THE REPORT CONTAINS A SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE BUREAU DURING THE YEAR, AND A LIST OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOR THE YEAR 1900. THE REPORT CONTAINS A SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE BUREAU DURING THE YEAR, AND A LIST OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOR THE YEAR 1900. THE REPORT CONTAINS A SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE BUREAU DURING THE YEAR, AND A LIST OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOR THE YEAR 1900. THE REPORT CONTAINS A SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE BUREAU DURING THE YEAR, AND A LIST OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
1901



Dear Producer:

What is the Ever-Normal Granary? Can you picture a stockpile of almost 500 million bushels of corn, wheat, barley, flax, rye, grain sorghums, and soybeans with about one-half of this huge amount of grain stored on the farm? It seems hard to believe but that is what the nation's grain farmers placed in the Ever-Normal Granary in 1941 under the various commodity loan programs. A good part of this grain is now appearing on tables all over the nation and on battle fronts all over the world in the form of bread, as dairy and poultry products, and as beef, pork, and mutton. However, many millions of bushels of the same kinds of grain are being added to the Ever-Normal Granary this year and will be available to meet whatever demand may arise in the months that lie ahead.

Not many months ago our former Administrator, Mr. R. M. Evans, made this statement about the Ever-Normal Granary program: "In this crisis, our Ever-Normal Granary is proving that it is one of the wisest steps we have taken. Originally, it was conceived as a national stockpile of abundance for use in peace-time emergencies resulting from drouth and crop failure. \*\*\* Today this Ever-Normal Granary has become a vital factor in time of war."

As a grain producer having farm-stored grain under loan, you are contributing to the maintenance of the Ever-Normal Granary. You have also assumed a responsibility to keep this grain in good condition so that in the final analysis the grain will make the maximum contribution of energy. Further still you are interested in preserving the quality of this grain for your own financial protection.

Because of the tire shortage, and inability to always obtain help when it is needed, this office will not be able to reinspect your farm-stored grain as often as we have been able to in past years. We realize you have appreciated this service and have come to depend on it and we regret that conditions are such that it must be curtailed. We wish to emphasize that we do not feel any less strongly about the necessity of keeping your grain in good condition for it seems more important now than ever before.

It is our suggestion that, at frequent intervals, you examine your grain and the structure in which it is stored. Through the winter months when inspecting for insect damage, careful attention should be given to the grain in the center of the bin and the upper three feet of grain over the entire surface. In order to determine if the grain is heating, many producers push iron or steel rods down into the grain in several places in the bin and leave them. These are removed occasionally and by feeling of them it is possible to determine the relative temperature of the grain.



2 - Producer

In case of insect infestation, grain should be treated promptly and examined in about ten days to determine if a satisfactory kill has been obtained. In case of a serious insect infestation which cannot be controlled, or if defects in the storage structure occur which cannot be repaired, you should immediately notify this office. You should also notify this office immediately upon any loss of the grain by reason of theft, fire, windstorm, flood, or any other cause of similar nature.

This office will probably mail you a card occasionally and ask that you report the condition of farm-stored grain. It will be appreciated if you will return it promptly.

Your county committeemen, community committeemen, and the county office are always anxious to assist and advise you in connection with your grain storage problems.

Yours very truly,

Chairman, \_\_\_\_\_ County ACA